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Manitoba - History

PICTURES
of TODAY
and SIXTY YEARS AGO



MANITOBA'S DIAMOND-JUBILEE

JULY 15TH 1930

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"On April 26th, 1871, there came floating down the Red River on a scow
..... eight men described by J. W. Dafoe as 'the first ripple of that
mighty flood which was later to transform the prairie.'"

—Manitoba Milestones.

FOREWORD

This small booklet is presented with the purpose of bringing to your attention and interest some of the historical landmarks of the past sixty years.

The vast territory which now embraces the Province of Manitoba, was, save for one small spot, an endless wilderness in the years prior to 1870.

The vanguard of the great movement of settlers to these lands was a prophecy of Manitoba's present greatness, and today her grain, livestock and minerals are part of the world's daily conversation.

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MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



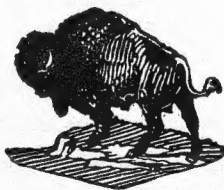
East side of Main Street, looking North, Winnipeg, 1877.

This view represents a part of the East side of Main Street, looking North. The massive square building at the left is the Winnipeg Post Office. The large three-story brick building near the foreground is the Merchants Bank, and midway between it and the Post Office is the large commercial building known as the Bannatyne Block.

—From *The Weekly Globe*, November 16th, 1877.

The village which grew up around Fort Garry had thirty-three log buildings in the first year of the Province of Manitoba. There were about 276 people resident there, and ten years later the number had swelled to 8000.

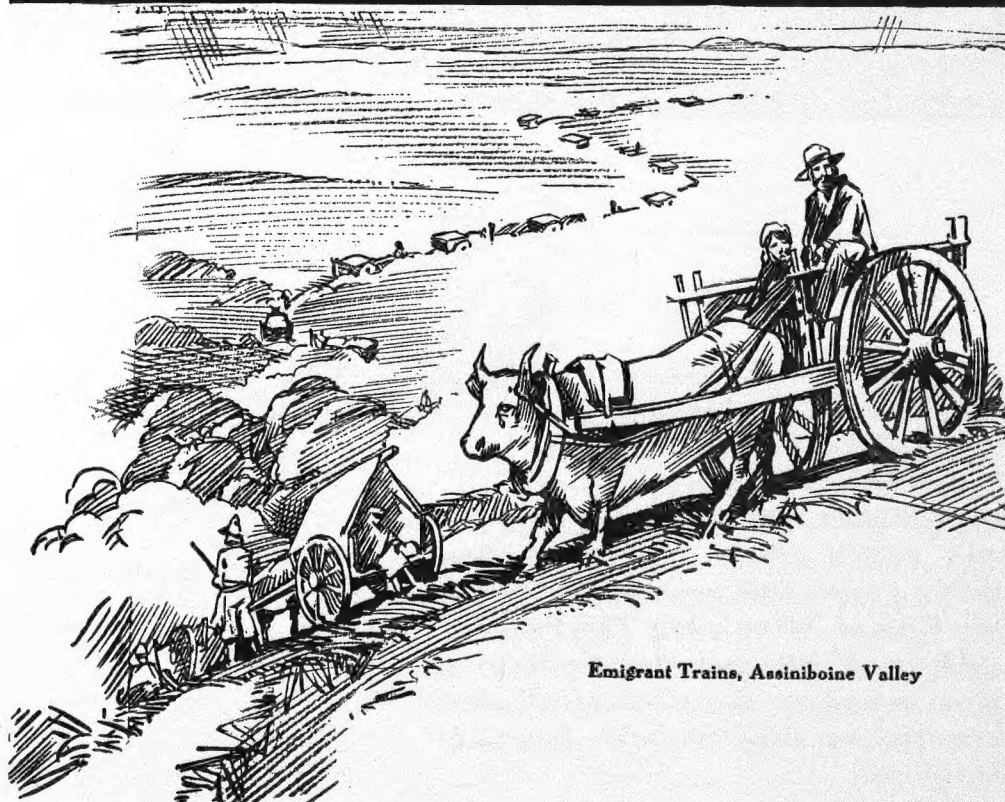
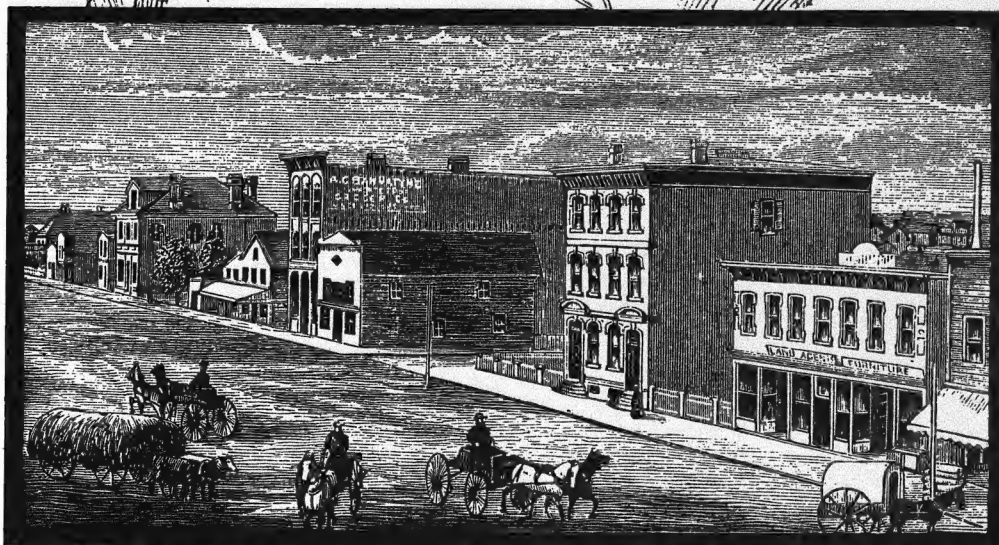
From this lively beginning sprang the city which today takes its part in marking the period of Manitoba's Diamond Jubilee.



This view of Main Street, Winnipeg, was engraved on wood for the *Toronto Globe* in 1877 by Frederick Brigden, Senior, Founder of Brigidens of Winnipeg Limited, and Brigidens Limited, Toronto. A copy of this paper is on file in the office of Brigidens of Winnipeg Limited.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, 1877

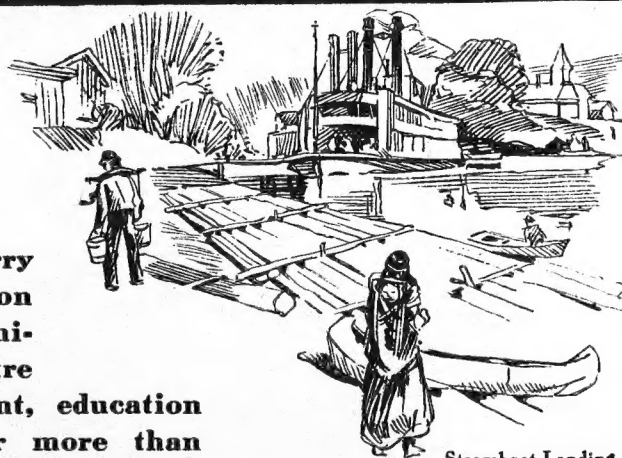


Emigrant Trains, Assiniboine Valley

MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



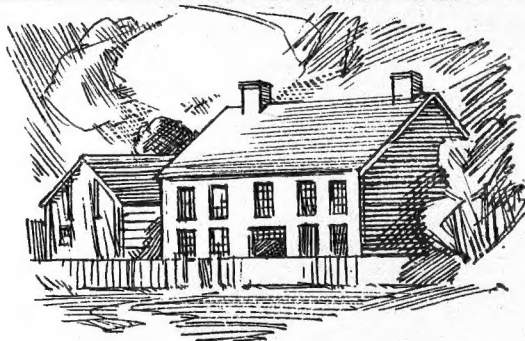
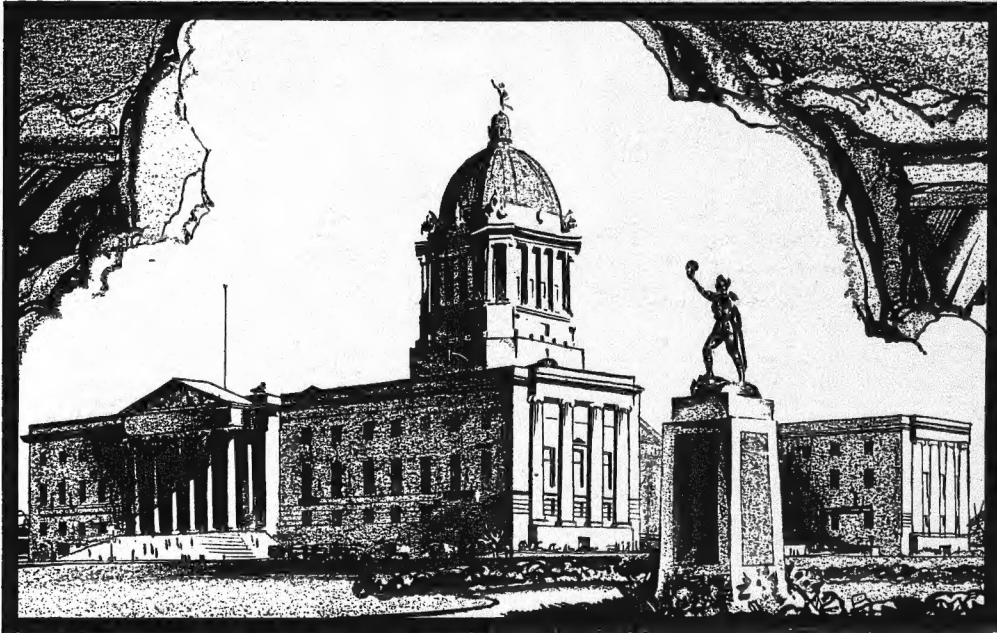
In 1835 Upper Fort Garry was begun at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine. This was the centre of business, government, education and public affairs for more than thirty years, and was the nucleus of the City of Winnipeg. The fort was sold in 1882 and the front gate, now owned by the City, is all that remains of this historic group of buildings.



Steamboat Landing



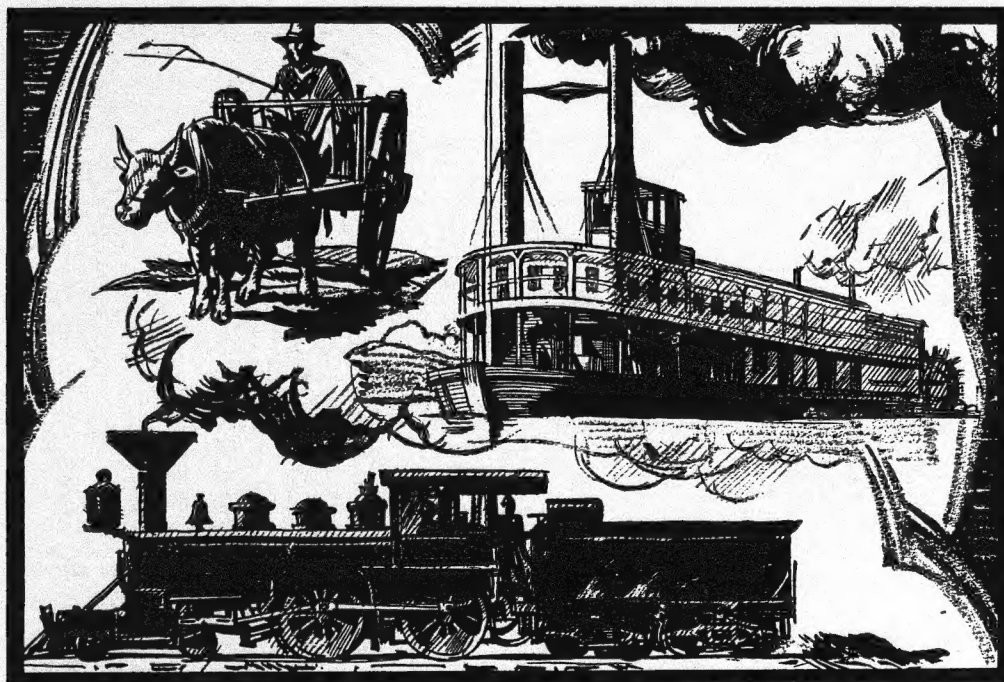
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, 1870-1930



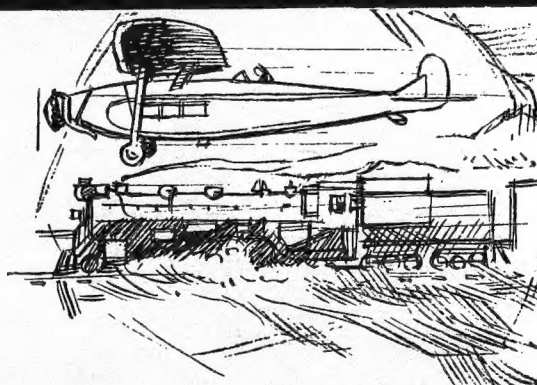
First Parliament Building

After the machinery of government was completed in 1870, the first home for parliament was secured by renting from A. G. Bannatyne part of his residence, the largest in the settlement of Winnipeg. It stood back from Main Street and served as Parliament House for two years until it was destroyed by fire. The present building was opened in 1920 by the Prince of Wales.

TRANSPORTATION, 1870-1930



The first steamboat to reach the Forks was the "Anson Northup" in 1859, but superior passenger transportation by boat was available with the arrival of the "Selkirk" in 1872. This ended cross country freighting by picturesque Red River carts. In 1877 the "Countess of Dufferin," as the first steam locomotive was named, arrived at Winnipeg on a river boat.

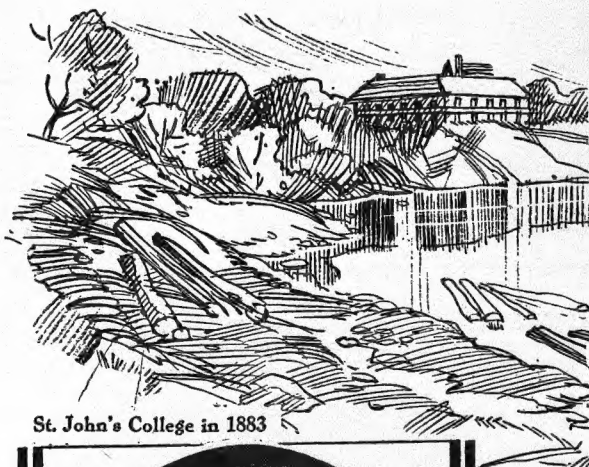


Modern Steam Locomotive
and Mail Plane



MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

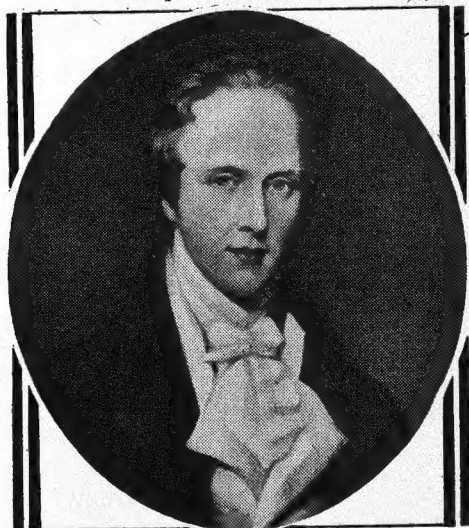
His Grace, The Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Dr. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, Primate of all Canada, and the most distinguished of the descendants of the original Selkirk settlers.



St. John's College in 1883



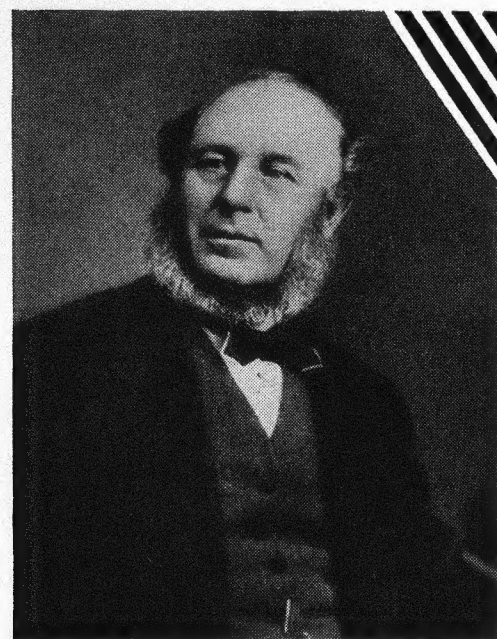
Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who dreamed of a great British Colony in the unknown Northwest, and who devoted the best years of his life to making this vision come true.



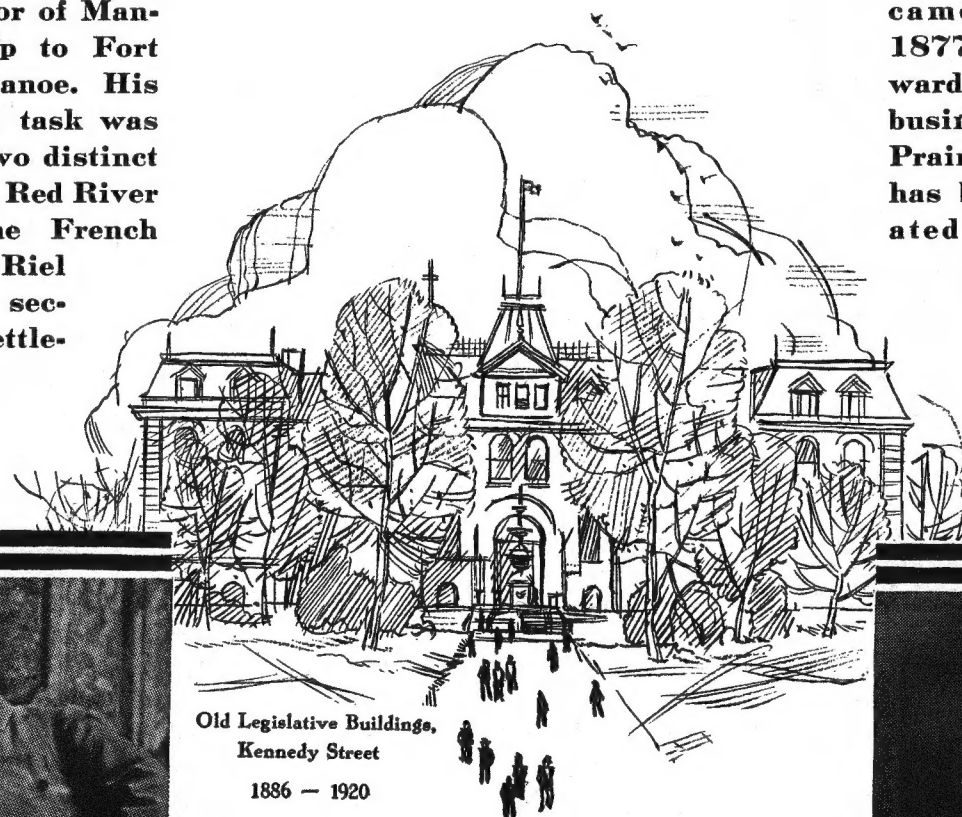
MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



1870



On the morning of September 2, 1870, Adams George Archibald, first Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, drew up to Fort Garry in his canoe. His most difficult task was to reconcile two distinct factions in the Red River settlement, the French Metis under Riel and the loyal section of the settlement.



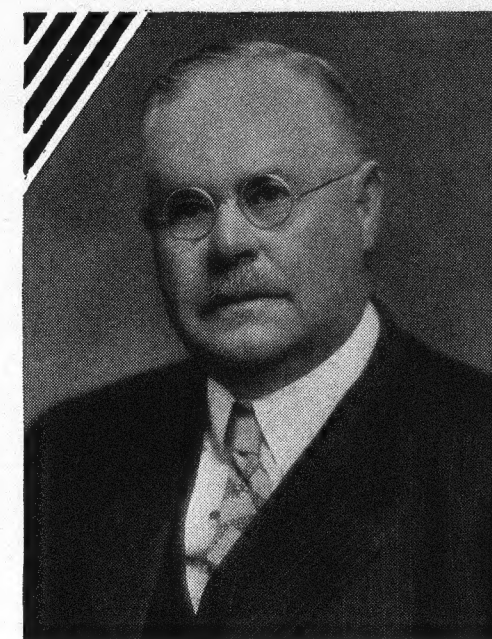
Old Legislative Buildings,
Kennedy Street
1886 — 1920

John Norquay is the only native son of Manitoba to have achieved the high office of Premier. The resignation of Alfred Boyd, first Premier of Manitoba, in 1871, opened the way, and Norquay was enabled to play a large part in the development of the Province.

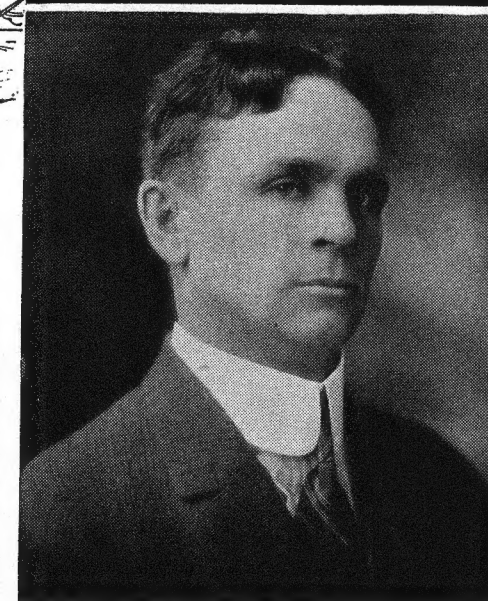


1930

MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



His Honour James Duncan MacGregor, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, came to Winnipeg in 1877 and shortly afterwards engaged in cattle business at Portage la Prairie and Brandon. He has been closely associated with agricultural developments of the Canadian West and organized the Manitoba Winter Fair.



The Honourable John Bracken, B.S.A., LL.D., has been Premier of Manitoba since 1922. He was born in Ellsville, Ontario, and was professor of field husbandry faculty, University of Saskatchewan, in 1909.

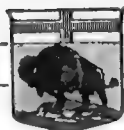
FIRST GRAIN SHIPMENT



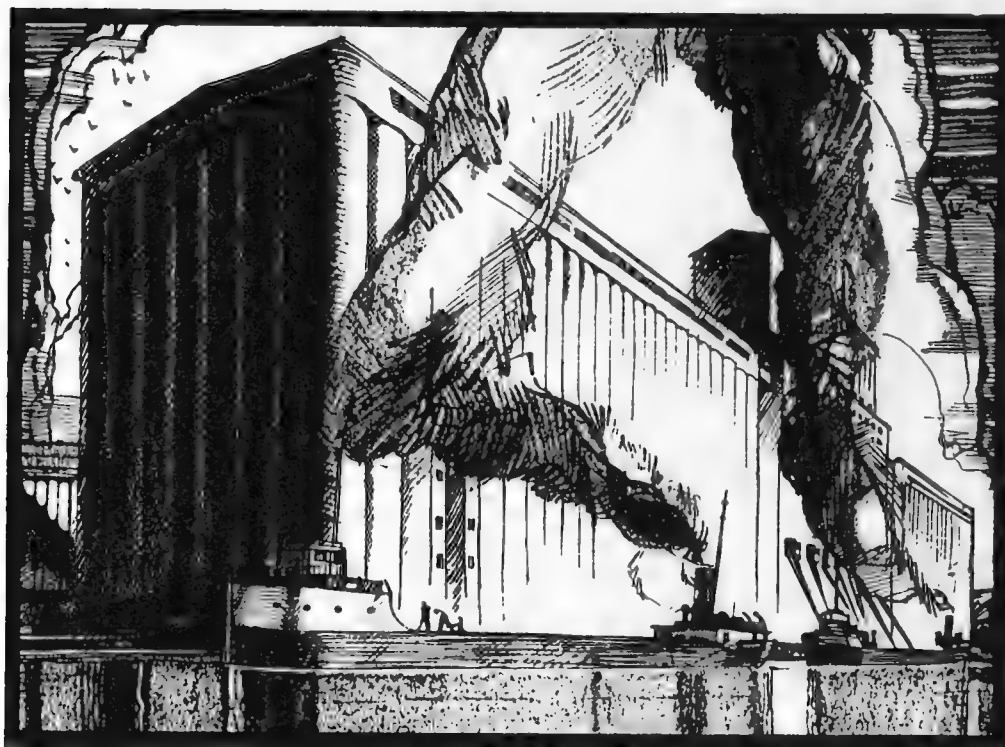
	<p>Winnipeg, Man October 12th 1876</p> <p>Messrs Steele Brothers.</p> <p>Agents, Ontario</p> <p>Bo't of Huggins & Young,</p> <p>Importers of</p> <p>Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Glassware.</p>					
<p>✓ 412 Sacks Wheat.</p> <p>57420⁵ 857 1/2 bu 28</p> <p>1 412 Cotton Sacks 26</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>728 59</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>107 12</td><td>835.71</td></tr> </table>		728 59		107 12	835.71
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<p>Copy of Invoice of First Wheat exported from the</p> <p>Province of Manitoba</p> <p><i>Huggins & Young</i></p>						

On October 21, 1876, the first shipment of Western Canadian wheat was made. Clark Steele, founder of a leading Canadian seed company, went from Toronto by way of Chicago and St. Paul to Fisher's Landing on the Red River, in Minnesota, where the railway ended.

At Fisher's Landing Mr. Steele hired a lumber wagon, and in thirty hours made the journey of 150 miles to Winnipeg, where he gathered 857½ bushels of Manitoba No. 1 Hard wheat, for sale in Ontario as seed.



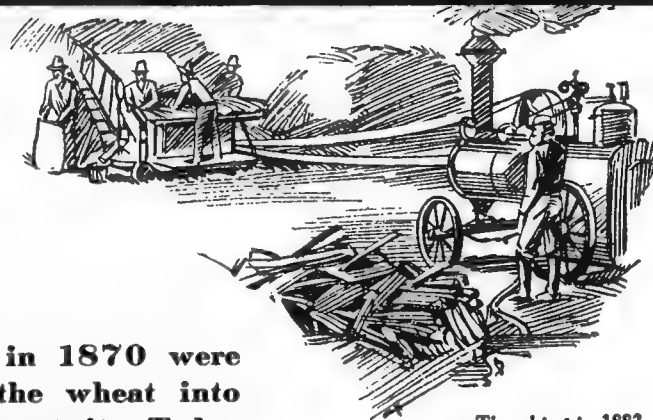
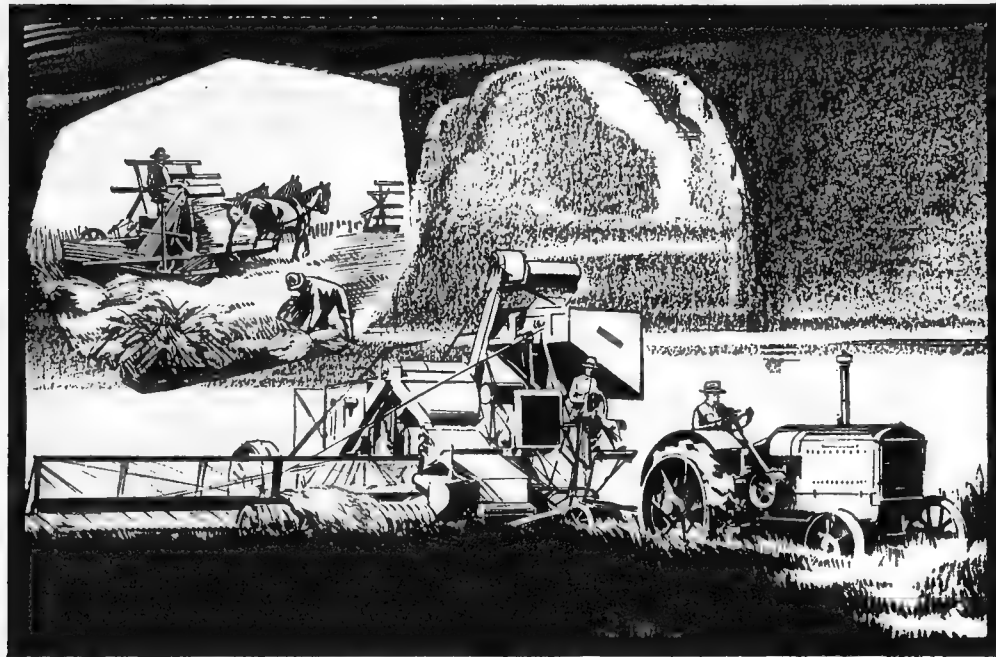
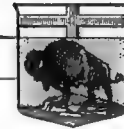
MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



Mennonite Girl
Driving Cattle, 1883

Co-operative marketing by producers has reached an advanced stage of efficiency in the system of Wheat Pools of Western Canada. This organization of farmers handles over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. In Manitoba 20,000 farmers, members of the provincial Wheat Pool, deliver the grain from over 2,000,000 acres of land to their own 155 country elevators and 3 giant terminals, a system with storage capacity exceeding 9,000,000 bushels.

MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

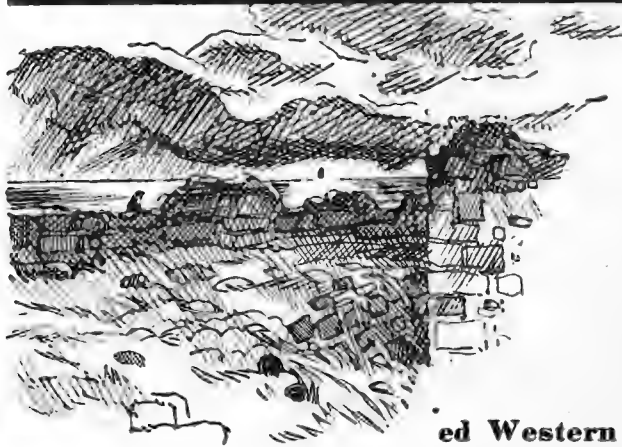


Threshing in 1883

Mechanical reapers in 1870 were beginning to bind the wheat into sheaves as well as cut it. Today we have the combine reaper and thresher which handles the harvest in one operation. Wheat growing was firmly established in Manitoba in the '70's when export commenced to Eastern Canada.



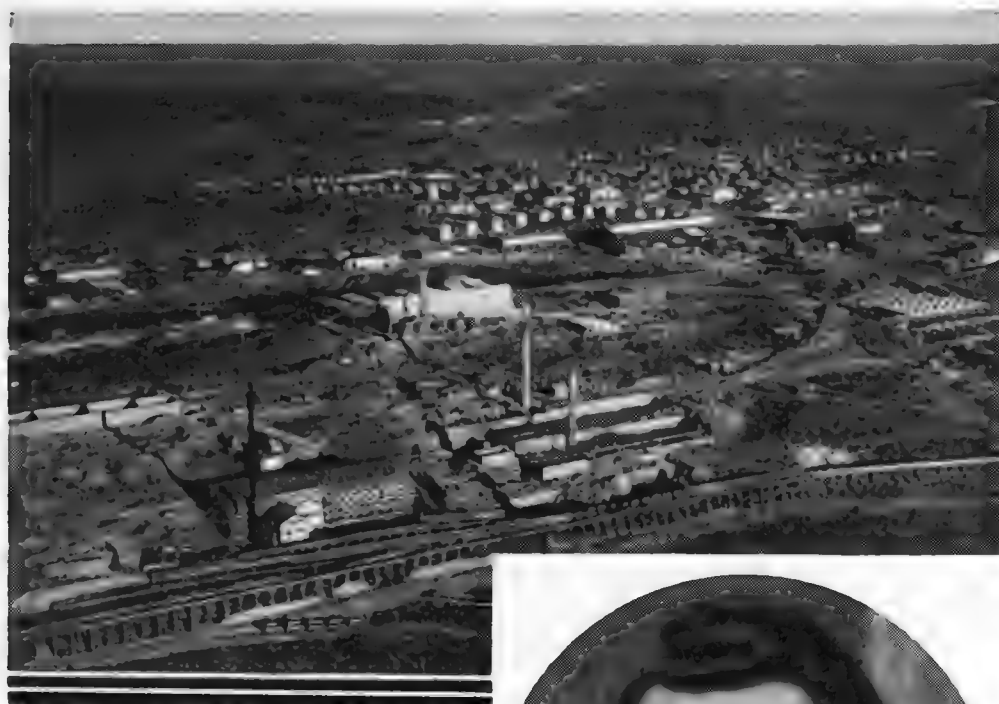
CHURCHILL HARBOUR



Old Fort
Prince of Wales

Jens Munck, the Danish explorer, sailed into Manitoba's seaport, Churchill, in 1619. When model developments there are completed Western Canada will be brought nearer to Liverpool by varying distances up to 1150 miles, compared to the present route via Montreal. Vessels up to 35 feet in draught will find attractive anchorage there at any time.

MANITOBA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE



It was not until 1911 that gold was discovered near Rice Lake, to the East of Lake Winnipeg. Other discoveries followed rapidly and in 1915 the big Flin Flon copper deposit was located, air view of which is seen above. Manitoba now produces building stone, cement, gypsum products, clay products, copper, gold, zinc, lead, silver and gems.



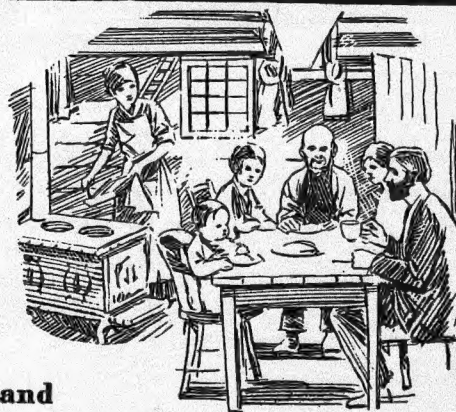
Louis Riel, the grandson of the first white woman to come to Red River to make a home, attempted to foment rebellions in 1869 and 1885.



LAST BUFFALO HUNT



Parties were made up in the Red River Settlement annually, to hunt buffalo and replenish the supply of pemmican. These hunters gathered themselves and their families, their horses, their oxen and Red River carts, and their dogs, and started off for the plains. Some hunts resulted in over a million pounds of pemmican.

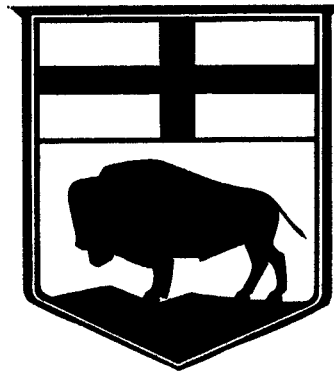


Interior of a
Settler's Cabin

MB. Diamond Jubilee 1930.

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